

The present invention provides materials and methods for introducing genetic disruptions in bacterial genetic material, especially in that of *Streptomyces* spp.. A novel transposon is provided, which has an origin of transfer between inverted repeat sequences. The transposon may also include a genetic marker. The transposon introduces a disruption into DNA of interest, which disruption may then be conjugated into host bacteria, including bacteria of other species or strains. The host bacteria is incubated at conditions suitable for homologous recombination between the conjugated DNA and the host DNA. The effect of the disruption in different genetic backgrounds can therefore be investigated. The disruption may be stored as a mobile genetic element ready for transfer to a test host.